

VIRGINIA ARGUS

[XVth YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[No. 1375.]

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, JUNE COURT, 1807.

John Guerrant, Plaintiff,
Against,
John Hamilton and Hill Winfrey, Defendants.
ON the motion of the plaintiff by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Hamilton, is without the jurisdiction of this court in parts unknown: *It is ordered and decreed*, That unless he shall appear here on or before the first day of August term next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, the court will then proceed to take the same for confessed as to him, and decree the matter thereof accordingly; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A copy—Teste,
R. ELDRIDGE, D. C.
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, MAY TERM, 1807.
Jones Gill, Plaintiff,
Against,
William H. Clayton and Clarissa his wife, and Mary Mosby Hales, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Defendants.
ON the motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William H. Clayton is not an inhabitant of this state: *It is ordered and decreed*, that unless he shall appear here on or before August court next and answer the bill of the complainant, the same will then be taken for confessed as to him, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A copy—Teste,
R. ELDRIDGE, Jr. D. C.
VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
At a Quarterly Court, continued and held for Pittsylvania County, the 21st day of May, 1807.
Johnson Lansdown, Plaintiff,
Against,
John Holder, and Jephthah Holder, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this state, for eight weeks successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county on some court day.

A Copy, Teste,
WM. P. HARRISON, D. C. P. C.
VIRGINIA:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in Richmond, May 2d, 1807.
Mary Vaughan, adm'x. with the will annexed of James Vaughan, Plaintiff,
Against,
Folly Mitchell and Obedience Mitchell, by John Mitchell, now assigned their guardian, and Daniel Robertson, an infant, by John Robertson, now assigned his guardian, Joseph Brown and Sally his wife, formerly Sally Robertson, Defendants.

And
Thomas Aniore, John Foster and Jacob Roberts, Plaintiffs,
Against,
The Same, Defendants.
THE defendants John Robertson, Joseph Brown and Sally his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this county: On the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court in the said city.

A copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, D. C.
VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
At a Court of Appeals held at the Capitol in Richmond, on the tenth day of July, 1807.
RULE—After the end of this present term, it will be expected that the Judges of this Court, respectively, shall be presented with the statements directed by the rule of this court made the fifteenth day of May, 1804, within the four first days of each term; and no cause intended to be argued by counsel in which such statement is not presented accordingly, shall be argued by them in the same term in which the statement may be hereafter presented, unless for some very special reason to the contrary appearing to the court.

Ordered, That the above rule be published three times in each of the Richmond newspapers.
A Copy, Teste,
J. BROWN, C. C.
TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 10th of April, a bay Mare, supposed to be with foal five or six years old, four feet ten inches high, a star in her forehead, the off hind foot white above the hoof, has been doctored, no brand perceivable, shod before, appraised to forty dollars.
RICHARD CURD,
Hagerstown, 8th July, 1807.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has removed to a house near the upper end of the Town on the Street leading from the Capitol square. He continues to practise law in all the Superior Courts holden in the City of Richmond, and also in the District Court of Brunswick. His Clients may rely on his utmost assiduity and attention to the business entrusted to his care.

WM. MUNFORD.

At a Court held for Prince Edward County, April the 21st, 1807.
John Watts and Thomas T. Scott, Ex'rs. of William Watts, dec. Complainants,
Against,
Jesse Hamlett, and Betsey his wife, late Betsey Clarke, deceased, Manton G. Harper, Manton G. Clarke, and Lucy G. his wife, late Lucy G. Harper, Joel B. Harper, and Elizabeth E. Harper, Heirs of James Harper deceased, Defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and the attachment for answer awarded them against the defendant Jesse Hamlett, being returned executed, and the said defendant Jesse Hamlett, said failing to appear and answer the complainants' bill. It is decreed and ordered, that the complainants' bill be taken for confessed as to the said defendant Jesse Hamlett, and the court will proceed at a future day, to decree the matters thereof, unless the said defendant Jesse Hamlett, shall on or before the first day of the next court after being served with a copy of this order, show cause to the contrary. On the motion of the complainants, a new subpoena in chancery is awarded them against Thomas Clarke, as guardian of the defendant Susanna Clarke; and the defendants Manton G. Harper, Manton G. Clarke, and Lucy G. his wife, late Lucy G. Harper, Joel B. Harper and Elizabeth E. Harper, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to an act of the General Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants Manton G. Harper, Manton G. Clarke, and Lucy G. his wife late Lucy G. Harper, Joel B. Harper, and Elizabeth E. Harper, do appear here on the first day of July court next, and answer the complainants' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy, Teste,
BENJAMIN WATKINS, D. C.

NOTICE.
I wish to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have taken the house lately occupied by Mrs. Eunice Hooper, of the county of Hanover, where I intend ENTERTAINMENT on the usual low terms; and from strict assiduity I hope to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favor me with their custom.

JAMES H. OVERSTREET.
July 25, 1807.

NOTICE.
Messrs. Robert King and Charles Croughton and Robert King, James Thompson & Thomas Ravenhill, John Edie, Conrad Lamb and William Davidson, Executors of James Short, deceased.
TAKEN NOTICE, That I shall proceed to take the following depositions at the times and places hereafter mentioned, to be read as evidence in two suits now depending in the Chancery Court for the Richmond District, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendants, to wit: The deposition of Charles Noce and others, on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1807, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same, at the dwelling house of John B. Noce in Madison county;—And on the thirty-first day of August, 1807, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same, at the Tavern in Lynnhaven kept by M. Hoyle, I shall take the deposition of Col. Thomas Clark and others of Campbell county;—And on the third day of September, 1807, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same, I shall take the deposition of James Nichols and others, at his dwelling house in the county of Bedford.

ROBERT H. ROSE.
July 20th 1807.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to us by Richard Foster, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned and interest, due Thomas Perkins, and the costs of carrying said trust into effect; we will on Friday the 14th August next, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, proceed to sell, at Abel Jackson's Tavern, in the county of Amelia to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following PROPERTY, to wit:—Six Horses, one Negro Man named Chance, and the residue of the tract of Land whereon the said Richard Foster resides, in Amelia county, it being the residue of the property unsold, under our former advertisement; and which was proposed by consent of parties, or so much of said property as will be sufficient to satisfy said deed of trust, costs attending the same, &c.

George Scott, Thompson Scott, John Peter, Trustees.
Amelia, July 21, 1807.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A FEW COPIES OF

A COLLECTION OF THE SEVERAL
Acts of Assembly
CONCERNING THE
Penitentiary,
TOGETHER WITH THE
Rules & Regulations
Which have been adopted for the Internal Government of that Institution.

Latest from Europe.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

SEVENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Pinckenstein, May 15, 1807.

Prince Jerome, conceiving that the three advanced works from Neiss, along the Pillau, were an obstruction to the operations of the siege, ordered Gen. Vandamme to destroy them. This general at the head of the Wurtemberg troops, carried off those works in the night of the 30th April and 1st of May; put to the sword the enemy's troops that defended them, made 120 prisoners, and took 9 pieces of cannon. The captains du Genie, Deponthon and Prost, marched at the head of the columns and gave proofs of great bravery. Lieutenant's Hohendorff, Cawer and Muller, have particularly distinguished themselves. On the second May, Lieut. general Camarier took the command of the Wurtemberg Division.

It appears that since the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at the army, a grand council of war has been held at Bartenstein, at which the king of Prussia and the Grand Duke Constantine have assisted; that the dangers to which Dantzig was exposed have been the object of the deliberations of the council; that it has been acknowledged that two ways only remained by which Dantzig might be saved. The first in attacking the French army, by crossing the Passarge, and running the chance of a general battle; the issue of which, should it prove successful, would be to oblige the French army to uncover Dantzig. The other by relieving the place by sea. The first operation appears to have been deemed impracticable, without exposing themselves to ruin and total defeat; and the plan for succoring Dantzig by sea was adopted.

Accordingly, Lieut. general Kaminski, son of the field-marshal, with two Russian divisions, forming eleven regiments, and several Prussian regiments, were embarked at Pillau. On the 12th, 68 transports, escorted by three frigates, landed the troops at the mouth of the Vistula, at the port of Dantzig, under the protection of fort Weichselmunde.

The emperor immediately gave orders to the marshal commanding the corps of reserve of the grand army to march from Marienburg, where his head quarters were, with the division of general Oudinot, in order to reinforce the army of Marshal Lefebvre. He arrived by a single march at the same moment that the enemy's army was disembarking. The 13th and 14th, the enemy made preparations for an attack. He was separated from the city by a space short of a league, but occupied by the French troops.

On the 5th, he defiled from the Fort in three columns. His project was to penetrate by the right of the Vistula. General of Brigade, Schirum, who was at the advanced posts with the 2d regiment of light infantry, and a battalion of Saxons and Poles, received the first fire of the enemy, and kept them at cannon shot from Weichselmunde.

Marshal Lefebvre had directed his march to the bridge situated below the Vistula, and caused the 12th regiment of light infantry and some Saxons to cross over to the assistance of gen. Schirum. Gen. Gardanne, charged with the defence of the right of the Vistula, had likewise supported it with the remainder of his corps. The enemy was superior, and the engagement was maintained on both sides with equal obstinacy.

Marshal Lannes, with Oudinot's reserve, was placed on the left of the Vistula, by which it was expected the enemy would defile, as appeared by their dispositions the preceding evening; but observing the movements of the enemy unmasked, marshal Lannes passed the Vistula, with four battalions of Oudinot's reserve. The whole line, and the reserve of the enemy, were routed, and pursued as far as the Palissades; and at 5 in the morning the enemy was blockaded in the fort of Weichselmunde. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. Our loss amounts to 25 men killed and 200 wounded; that of the enemy is 180 killed, 1300 wounded, and 20 prisoners. In the evening a great number of wounded were perceived, being put on board the shipping which sufficiently shewed off to return to Konigsburgh. During that action the place made no sallies, and contented itself with supporting the Russians by a brisk cannonade.

The enemy has witnessed this affair from the top of its tattered and half demolished ramparts. He has been dismayed at seeing the hope of relief vanish away. Gen. Oudinot has killed three Russians with his own hand. Several of his staff officers have been wounded. The 12th and the 2d regiments of infantry have distinguished themselves.

The particulars of this engagement have not yet been received at head quarters. The Journal of the siege of Dantzig will show that the works are going on with equal activity; that the covered way is completed, and that they are busy in making preparations for the passage of the ditch.

As soon as the enemy heard that his maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzig, his light troops began to harass the whole line from the position occupied by marshal Soult, along the Passarge, to the division of gen. Morand on the Alle. They were received within musket shot by the volunteers; they lost a great number of men, and retired faster than they came.

The Russians made also their appearance at Malaga, in front of gen. Zayonchek, commanding the Polish corps of observation, and carried a Polish post. Gen. Fischer marched and overthrew them, killed sixty men, one colonel and two captains. They likewise presented themselves before the 5th corps, and insulted the advanced posts of gen. Gazan at Willemberg. This general pursued them for several leagues. They attacked in great earnest the tete du pont L'Omeuv of Danczewo. The general of brigade Girard marched up to them with the 88th, and overturned them into the Narre.

General of Division, Suchet, came up, pursued the Russians at the point of the sword, and overthrew them at Ostrolenka, killed about 60 men and took 60 horses.—The captain of the 642, Lawrin, who commanded the grand guard, surrounded on all sides by Cossacks, remained firm, and deserved being distinguished. Marshal Massena, who had mounted on horseback with a brigade of Bavarians, had occasion to be pleased with the zeal and deportment of his troops.

The same day, 13th, the enemy attacked gen. Lemarrois at the mouth of the Burg. That general had crossed that river on the 10th with a Bavarian brigade and a Polish regiment, had in 3 days caused tete du pont to be constructed, and had bent his march towards Wilkon, with the intention of burning the rafts on which the enemy had been busy those six weeks.

His expedition succeeded perfectly; the whole has been burnt; and in an instant, this ridiculous work of six weeks was annihilated. On the 13th, at 9 in the morning, 6000 Russians from Nur, attacked gen. Lemarrois in his retrenched camp. They were received with musket fire and grape shot—300 Russians remained on the field of battle; and when general Lemarrois saw the enemy, who had arrived at the edge of the ditch, repulsed, he pursued them sword in hand. The colonel of the Bavarian 4th of the line, a brave soldier, has been killed; his death is generally lamented. The Bavarians had 20 men killed and 50 wounded.

The foliage begins to shoot forth. The season is like the month of April in France. The whole army is encamped by divisions in square battalions and in wholesome positions.

These events of the advanced posts have occasioned no kind of movements in the army. All is quiet at head quarters. This general attack on all our advanced posts, on the 13th, seems to have had for its object to direct the attention of the French army in order to prevent its reinforcing the besiegers of Dantzig. This hope of relieving Dantzig by a military expedition will appear very extraordinary to every considerate military man, who knows the ground and the position occupied by the French army.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Fulton's Experiment.—Yesterday at half past two, according to a notice given in the public prints, Mr. Fulton commenced his experiment for the purpose of blowing up a brig of 200 tons. Public curiosity had been much excited, and the Battery with the adjacent wharves and windows were crowded with curious spectators. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Fulton passed near the battery with his two Gallies; himself in one containing a torpedo and the necessary apparatus; the other with another torpedo was placed under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephens. At 20 minutes past 2, the signal gun being fired at Fort Jay, the gallies advanced upon the Brig; the torpedoes were then thrown upon the tide and as they were drawn along with the current, they fastened to the bottom of the vessel, near her keel; but from a defect in arrangement and an error, which was afterwards corrected, the explosion did not take place at the first attack. The second experiment, however, was made about 7 o'clock at the flood tide with the most complete success. The brig was torn to atoms, and in 20 seconds after the explosion she sunk to the bottom.

This affair will be best understood by the description given in the subjoined letter of Mr. Fulton, addressed "To the Governor, Mayor, and members of the Corporation of New-York"—Evening Post.

GENTLEMEN,

"Yesterday my desire to satisfy public curiosity at the stated minute was as great as my never ceasing anxiety to see our harbours and coasts placed beyond the power of foreign insults; and I lament exceedingly that numbers were disappointed by the explosion not taking place on the first attack. But it has given me much additional confidence in my engines, and I hope it will be some satisfaction to you and the public to know that the failure of the first attack was occasioned by the trifling circumstance of the lock being placed under the torpedo, so that when it struck, the powder fell out of the pan and did not take fire.—On taking the torpedoes out of water where they had been for two hours, I found the locks and powder perfectly dry, and I immediately discovered the cause of the failure which I corrected by placing a piece of quick-match in the charge which the lock contained. Thus arranged, the fire was communicated to the 70 pounds of powder in the body of the torpedo. An explosion took place and the brig was decomposed.

You have now seen the effect of the explosion of powder under the bottom of a vessel; and this I believe is the best and most simple mode of using it with the greatest effect in marine wars; for a light

application of one torpedo will annihilate a ship of the line nor leave a man to relate the dreadful catastrophe. Thus should a ship of the line containing 500 men contend with 10 good row boats each with a torpedo and 10 men, she would risk total annihilation, while the boats under the cover of the night and quick movements would risk only a few men out of 100.

When two ships of equal force engaged it may be doubtful which will gain the victory, frequently one hundred men are killed on each side, as many wounded, and the ships much injured; but even the vanquished vessel will admit of being repaired, and thus the number of ships of war are not diminished, but continue to increase, and tyrannise over the rights of neutral and peaceable nations. Having now clearly demonstrated the great effect of explosion under water, it is easy to conceive that by organization and practice the application of the Torpedoes will like every other art, progress to perfection. Little difficulties and errors will occur in the commencement, as has been the case in all new inventions, but where there is so little expense, so little risk, and so much to be gained, it is worthy of consideration, whether this system should not have a fair trial. Gunpowder within the last 300 years has totally changed the art of war, and all my reflections have led me to believe that this application of it will in a few years put a stop to maritime wars, and give that liberty on the seas which has been long and anxiously desired by every good man, and secure to America that liberty of commerce, tranquillity and independence which will enable her citizens to apply their mental and corporeal faculties to useful and humane pursuits, to the improvement of our country, and the happiness of the whole people.

GENTLEMEN,

With deference I submit this view of the subject to you and every thinking American.

I have the honor to be,
With profound respect,
Your most obedient, and
Very humble servant,
ROBERT FULTON

SAVANNAH, July 14.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the second battalion of the second regiment of the Georgia militia, on the 13th of July 1807, assembled for the purpose of expressing their sentiments, relative to the recent attack upon their liberties, by captain Humphries of the British ship of war the Leopard; and to concert means for arming and disciplining their respective commands, so as to be prepared to act effectively in any case of emergency which may occur, to render their services necessary.

1st Resolved, That we view with horror and detestation, the late savage violation of our perfect rights committed by the British squadron acting under the orders of commodore Donaghy, upon the United States frigate Chesapeake, whereby several of our fellow citizens, were inhumanly and outrageously murdered.

2d Resolved, That we do hold ourselves and our respective commands ready to march at a moment's warning to any point that shall be to our common enemy (the British nation) may be required; and we do hereby, most solemnly pledge our honor, our lives and our property, to aid as far as the greatest exertion of our abilities will extend, any measures which may be adopted by the general government, to check the arrogance of this nation of pirates, whose acts have presented towards our country a continued series of injury and depredation, notwithstanding a spirit of reconciliation, and peace has always existed and has been uniformly manifested on the part of our government.

3d Resolved, That in order to be prepared, to enforce these professions of willingness to defend the rights and liberties of our country, that we do proceed immediately to exert ourselves, to put the second battalion upon a respectable footing, for offensive and defensive operations, by having the persons composing said battalion properly armed and trained in the discipline never acted by congress, for the attainment of which last purpose the battalion shall be exercised once a week by platoons, once a week by companies, and by battalions as often as the major or commanding officer of the battalion may think proper to direct, who is so authorized to assemble the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the battalion, on the day previous to any intended battalion muster, to be instructed by him in the necessary parts of their duty.

4th Resolved, That all persons belonging to the second battalion are solemnly called upon to act with spirit and energy upon the present occasion, and that any person refusing to comply with the provisions of the 3d resolution shall be deemed disaffected to his country and treated accordingly.

5th Resolved, That hand-bills of these resolutions be printed and circulated throughout the battalion.

EDWARD HARDEN, Chairman
ANDREW McLEAN, Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at S. Pleasants' Printing Office and Book Store,

THE

TRIAL

OF

THOMAS O. SELFLEDGE,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Before the Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Esq.

FOR KILLING

CHARLES JUSTIN,

On the Public Exchange in Boston, August 4th, 1806.

[Price One Dollar.]

Fakenin short hand by T. Lloyd, Esq. reporter of the debates of congress, and George Gannett, Esq. late reporter to the state of New York; and sanctioned by the court and reporter to the state.